

INT

To INTHRONÉ. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.
 One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,
 Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 395.
 INTIMACY. *n. f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.
 It is in our power to confine our friendships, and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons*.
 INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]
 1. Inmost; inward; intestine.
 They knew not
 That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
 From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on
 The marriage. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 221.
 Fear being to intimate to our natures, it is the strongest
 bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
 2. Near; not kept at distance.
 Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, re-
 ceived there his private instructions; and when the multitude
 were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured
 with an intimate and immediate admission. *South's Sermons*.
 3. Familiar; closely acquainted.
 United by this sympathetic bond,
 You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Rowcommon*.
 INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our
 thoughts.
 The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal
 converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much cor-
 responded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue*.
 To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.]
 To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
 Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intim-*
ates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver
 colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle*.
 The names of simple ideas and substances, with the ab-
 stract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from
 which was derived their original pattern. *Locke*.
 'Tis the divinity that flirts within us;
 'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
 And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.
 INTIMATELY. *adv.* [*from intimate*.]
 1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.
 The same economy is observed in the circulation of the
 chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts
 of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. Nearly; inseparably.
 Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from know-
 ledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us,
 and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N. 219.
 3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
 INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. *from intimate*.] Hint; ob-
 scure or indirect declaration or direction.
 Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations;
 the first hints and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his
 heart. *South's Sermons*.
 Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable
 intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward*.
 Besides the more solid parts of learnings, there are several
 little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison*.
 INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mafs; not being ex-
 ternal, or on the surface; internal.
 As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which
 is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* appli-
 cation of the agents, water hath the principality and excels
 over earth. *Digby on Bodies*.
 To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*,
 Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.
 Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
 Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.
 INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written
entire, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undimi-
 nished; broken.
 The lawful power of making laws, to command whole
 politick societies of men, belongeth to properly unto the same
intire societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of
 himself, and not either by express commission immediately
 and personally received from God, or else by authority de-
 rived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he
 imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*.
 INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness;
 integrity.
 So shall all times find me the same:
 You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
 Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne*.
 INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]
 1. Noting entrance with regard to place.
 If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual in-
 clination to the fire it held, how much more may education,
 being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom
 good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton*.
 To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them to-
 gether, to put into them a living soul. *Locke*.
 Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along
 with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 Acid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must
 irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.
 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which
 reaches beyond the superficies or open part.
 To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an un-
 generous act. *Pope*.
 2. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the
 agency of a cause. *Bacon*.
 They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar,
 and such like toys put into great words.
 Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances
 than such as they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle*.
 A man must sin himself into a love of other men's sins; for
 a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*.
 Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
 When the mad people rise against the state,
 To look them into duty; and command
 An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Tefus*.
 It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul,
 and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest
 seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson*.
 He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into com-
 pliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge*.
 In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they
 naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any
 issue. *Addison on Italy*.
 It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this
 means collected and brought into one mafs. *Woodward*.
 Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole au-
 thor; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never
 before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermon*.
 It is no way congruous, that God should be always
 frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of
 the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evi-
 dence. *Atterbury's Sermon*.
 A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it
 is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley*.
 INTOLEABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]
 1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having
 any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.
 If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, cer-
 tain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our
 load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor*.
 His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
 Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
 Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly ways,
 So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden*.
 Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study
 long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing
 long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Leece*.
 From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
 Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broom*.
 2. Bad beyond sufferance.
 INTOLEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a
 thing not to be endured.
 INTOLEABLY. *adv.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond
 endurance.
 INTOLEANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not
 able to endure.
 Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of
 diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of
 human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuth.*
 To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral mo-
 nument; to bury.
 What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of
 odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom
 notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most
 precious blood should be *intombed*. *Hooker*, l. i.
 Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
 That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*. *Shakespeare*.
 Mighty hero's more majestic shades,
 And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden*.
 To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.
 INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. *from intonate*.] The act
 of thundering. *Di.*
 To INTOPE. *v. n.* [*from intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intoner*,
 French.] To make a slow protracted noise.
 So swells each wind-pipe; as *intones* to ails.
 Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad*, l. ii.
 To INTORET. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist; to wrench; to
 wring.
 The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer
 parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing
 but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuth.*
 With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold.
 Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope*.
 To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To in-
 ebriate; to make drunk.
 The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it in-
 toxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of under-
 standing than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon*.
 As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
 They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
 Divinity within them breeding wings,
 Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
 My early mistress, now my ancient mule,
 That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse, *Denham*.
 What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which
 we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxi-*
cated zealots? *Decay of Piety*.
 Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by en-
 deavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with
 an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer
 themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
 Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous
 liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself;
 for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*.
 INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [*from intoxicare*.] Inebriation; ebriety;
 the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.
 That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in ha-
 tred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Per-
 kin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon*.
 Whence can this proceed, but from that besetting *intoxi-*
cation which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South*.
 INTRACTABLE. *n. f.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, Fr.]
 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.
 To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that
 even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers*.
 2. Unmanageable; furious.
 By what means serpents, and other noxious and more in-
 tractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got
 together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* p. iii.
 INTRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intractable*.] Obstinacy; per-
 verseness.
 INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [*from intractable*.] Unmanageably; stub-
 bornly.
 INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquility*.] Unquietness;
 want of rest.
 Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in con-
 stant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men
 impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple*.
 INTRANSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.]
 [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an
 action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object;
 as, *cursu*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
 INTRANSUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable
 to any other substance.
 Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quick-
 silver to be *intransutable*, and therefore call it liquor eter-
 nus. *Ray on the Creation*.
 To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a
 treasury.
 There is a history in all mens lives,
 Figuring the nature of the times decess'd;
 The which observ'd, a man may prophecy,
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things
 As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
 And weak beginnings he *intrefured*. *Shakespeare Henry IV*.
 To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]
 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs
 to another.
 Little I desire my scepter should *intrench* on God's sovereignty,
 which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles*.
 That crawling insect, who from mud began,
 Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
 Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng*.
 We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation,
 but least of all with children. *Locke*.
 2. To break with hollows.
 His face
 Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
 Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.
 3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in
 their camp.
 INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found
 only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors:
 The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches
 and closes upon the face left by any body which had passed
 through it. *Hammer*. I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather
 to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and
 derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trancher*, to cut;
intrenchant is indeed properly not *cutting*, rather than *not* to
 be cut; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare*
 confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to
 be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

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As easy may't thou the *intrenchant* air
 With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakef.*
 INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from intrench*.] Fortification with a
 trench.
 INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless;
 daring; bold; brave. *Argyle*.
 Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
 Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson*.
 INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage;
 boldness.
 I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these
 diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my
 body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels*.
 INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; dar-
 ingly.
 He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *in-*
trepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope*.
 INTRICACY. *n. f.* [*from intricare*.] State of being entangled;
 perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.
 The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssy* is much admired
 by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable
 plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage,
 and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison*.
 INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed;
 involved; complicated; obscure.
 Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number per-
 haps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker*.
 His file in writing was fit to convey the most intricate bu-
 siness to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison*.
 To INTRICATE. [*from the adjective*.] To perplex; to darken.
 Not proper, nor in use.
 Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather ob-
 scured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little
 hard labour to deduce them. *Camden*.
 INTRICATELY. *adv.* [*from intricare*.] With involution of one
 in another; with perplexity.
 That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately*
 engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift*.
 INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [*from intricare*.] Perplexity; involu-
 tion; obscurity.
 He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to
 lead him out of the maze. *Sidney*.
 INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]
 1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are en-
 gaged: usually an affair of love.
 These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
 These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman*.
 A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and
intrigue, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurrat*.
 The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his
intrigues. *Swift*.
 Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
 And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel*.
 2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.
 Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give
 us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we
 have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know
 other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind*.
 3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful
 involution of feigned transaction.
 As these causes are the beginning of the action, the oppo-
 site designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and
 form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest
 part of the poem. *Pope*.
 To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To
 form plots; to carry on private designs.
 INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer*, Fr. *from intrigue*.] One who
 buies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots;
 one who pursues women.
 I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion,
 and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison*.
 INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [*from intrigue*.] With intrigue; with
 secret plotting.
 INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsecus*, French.
 This word is now generally written *intrinsecal*, contrarily to
 etymology.]
 1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely appa-
 rent.
 These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* good-
 ness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition
 which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson*.
 The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the
 being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.
 2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.
 He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who
 dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encourage-
 ment to woo fortune in court.
 Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with
 him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton*.
 INTRINSECALLY.